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(54) **SEMICONDUCTOR PACKAGE AND METHOD FOR FABRICATING BASE FOR SEMICONDUCTOR PACKAGE**

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**H01L 23/498** (2006.01)  
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(58) **Field of Classification Search**

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See application file for complete search history.

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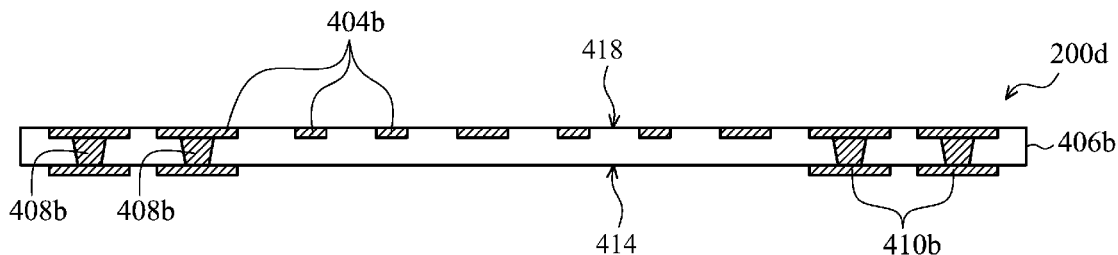
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

The invention provides a semiconductor package and a method for fabricating a base for a semiconductor package. The semiconductor package includes a conductive trace embedded in a base. A semiconductor device is mounted on the conductive trace via a conductive structure.

**8 Claims, 13 Drawing Sheets**



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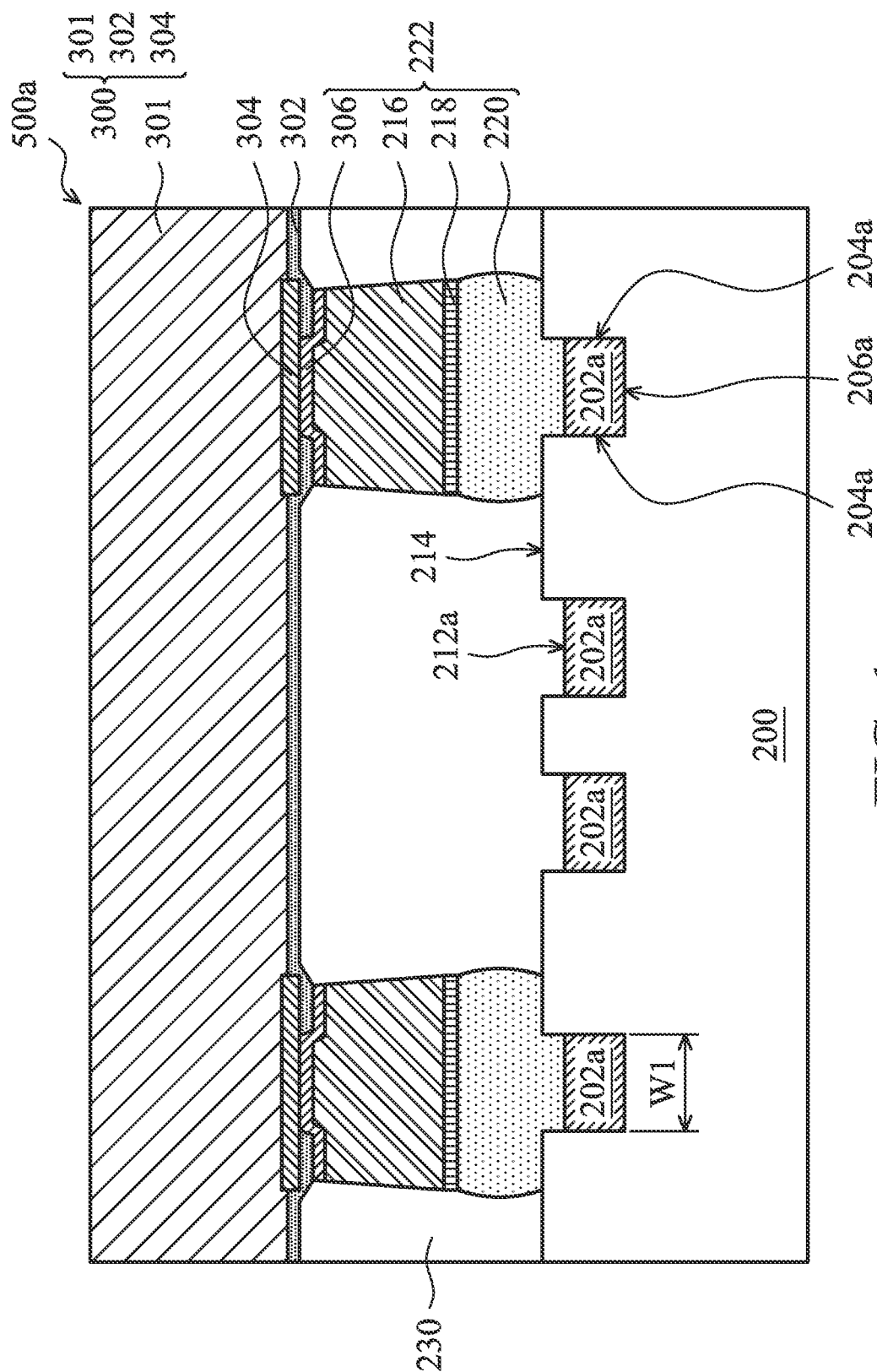
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# Fig. 1

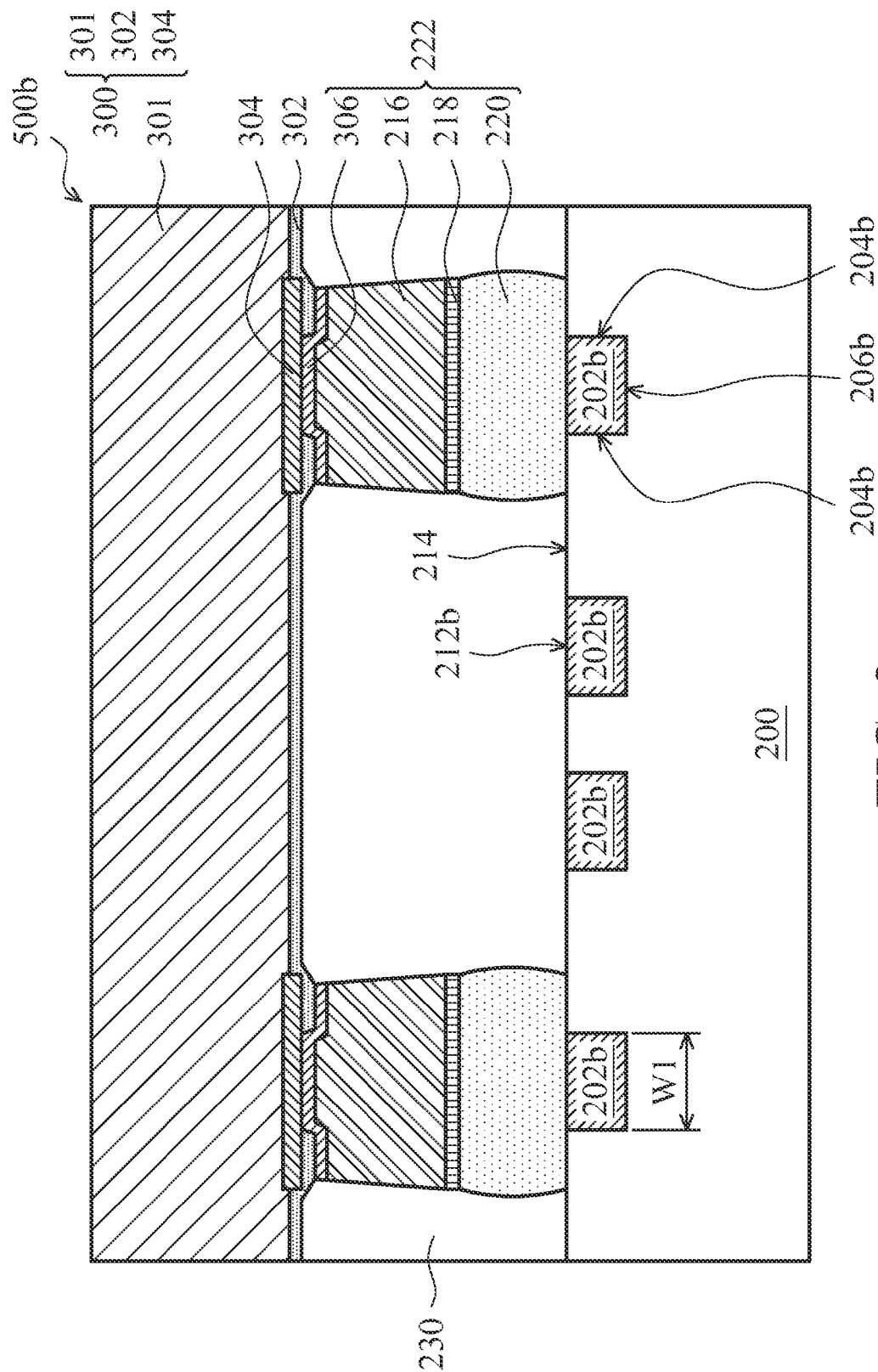


FIG. 2

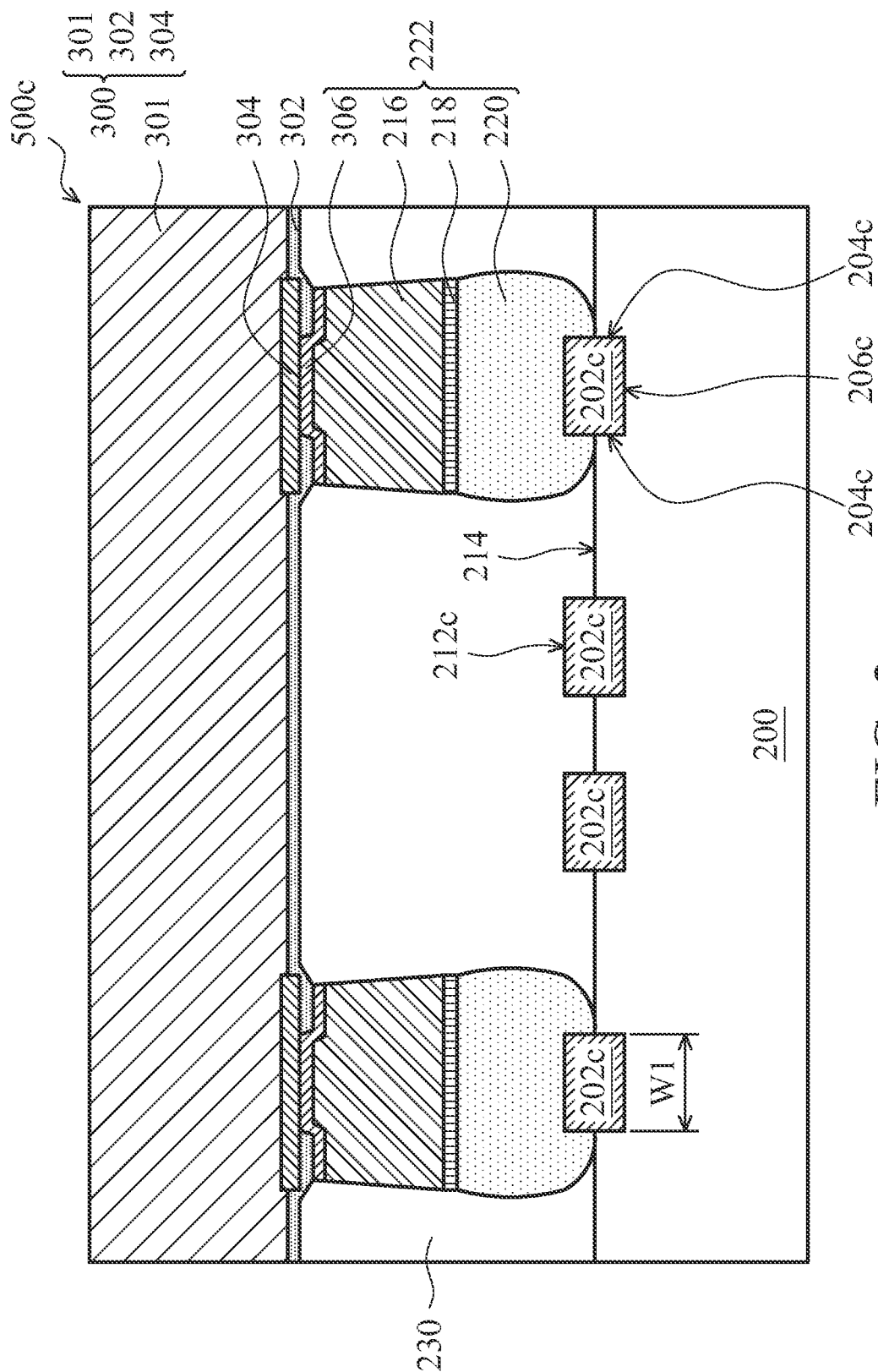


Fig. 3

FIG. 4.

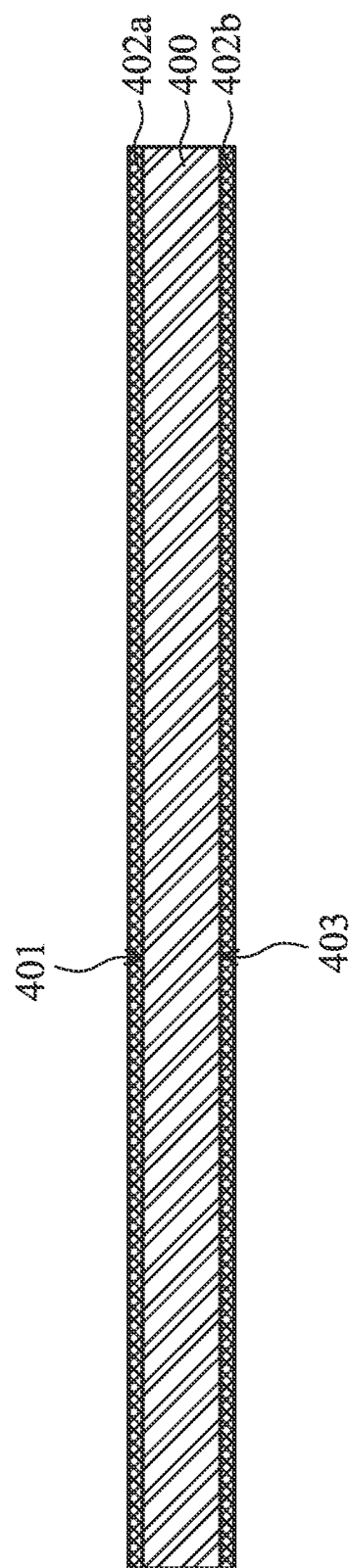


FIG. 5a

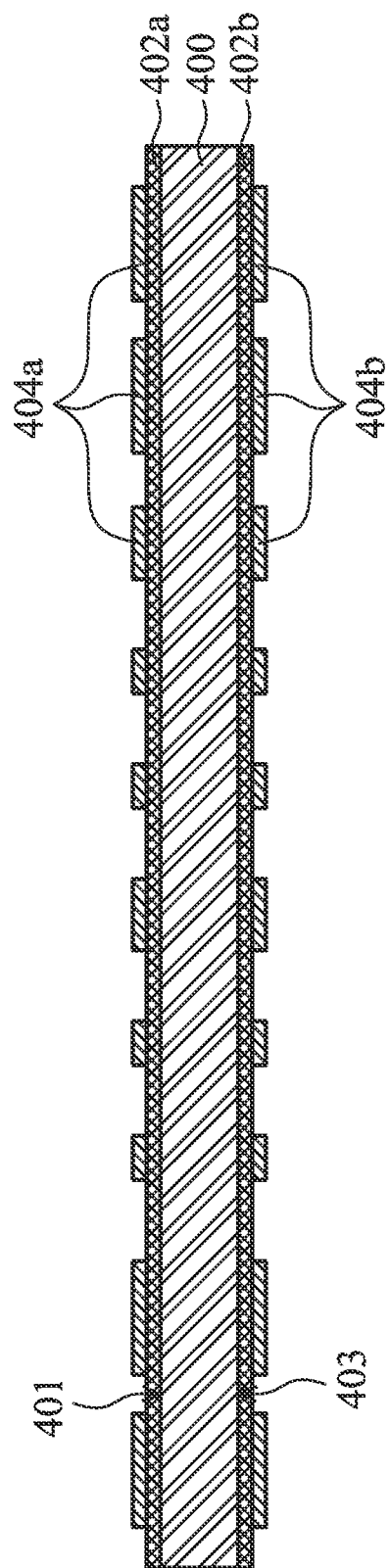


FIG. 5b



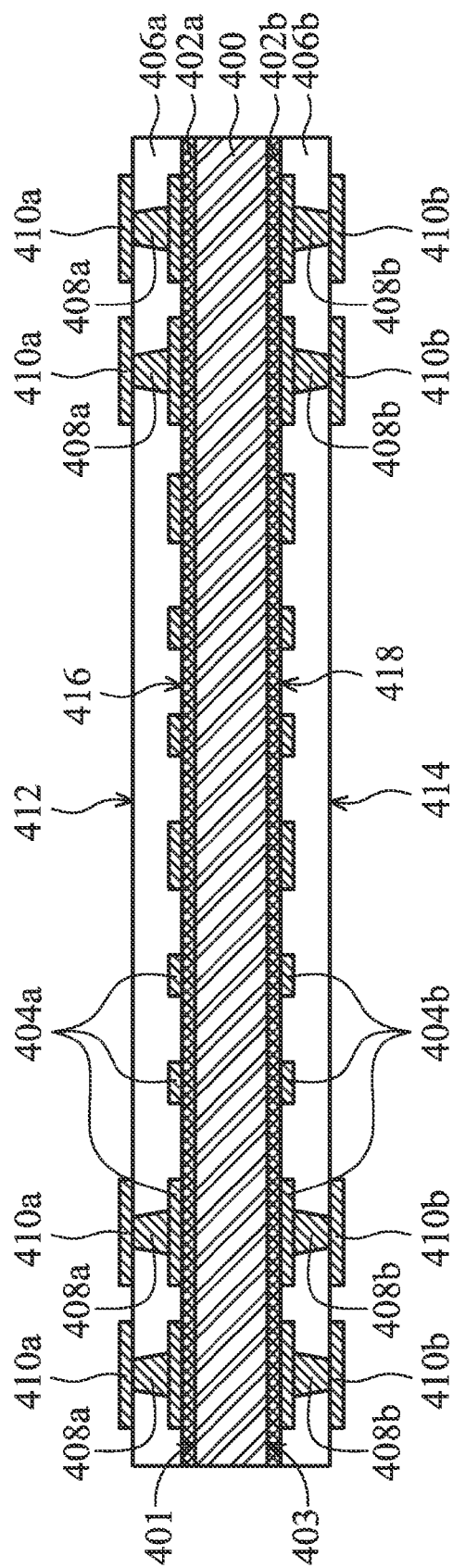


FIG. 5c

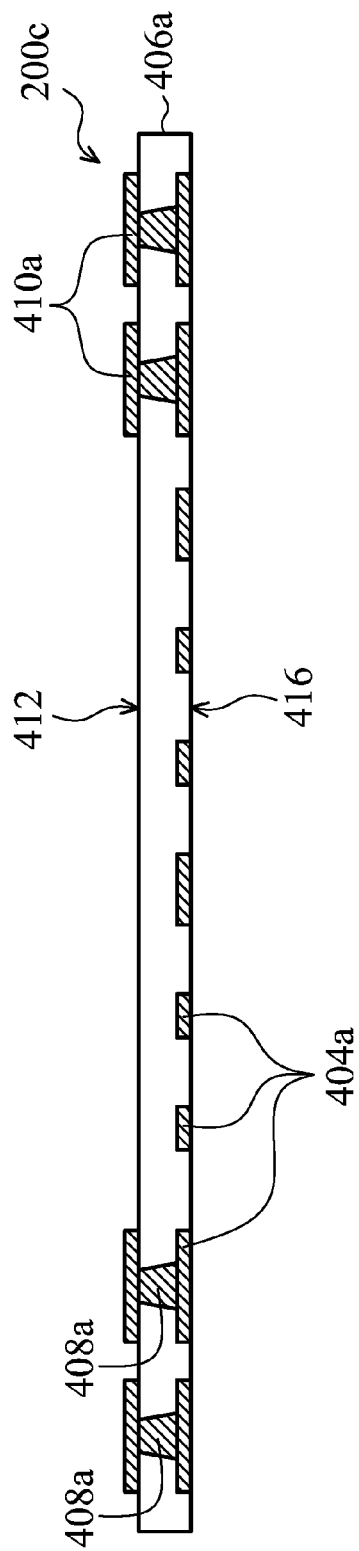


FIG. 5d

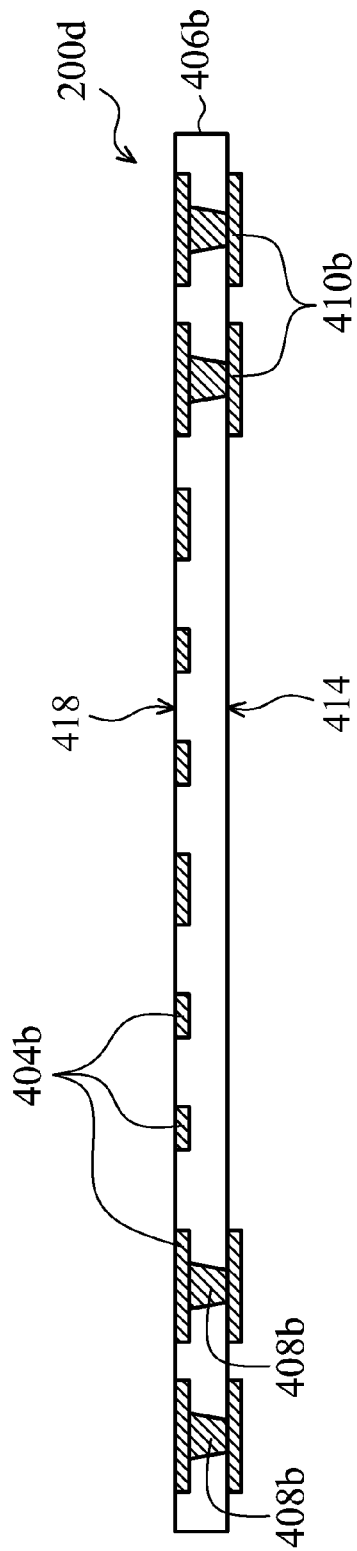


FIG. 5e

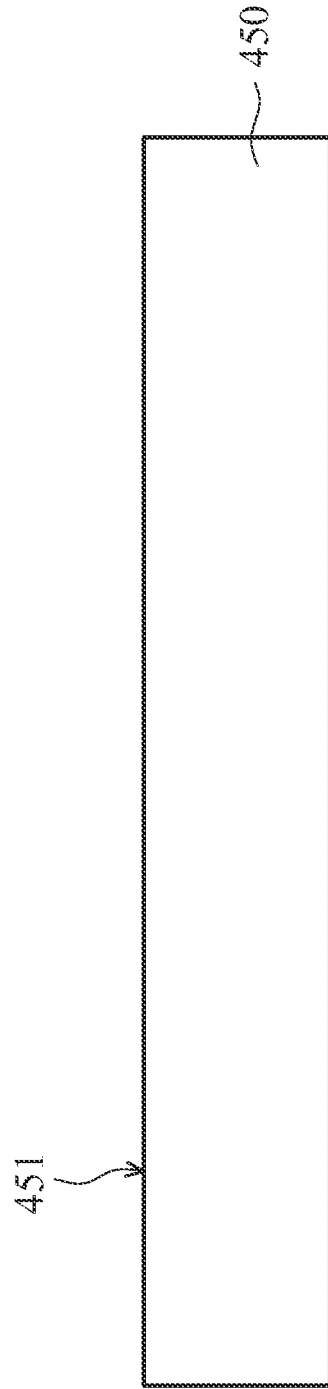


FIG. 6a

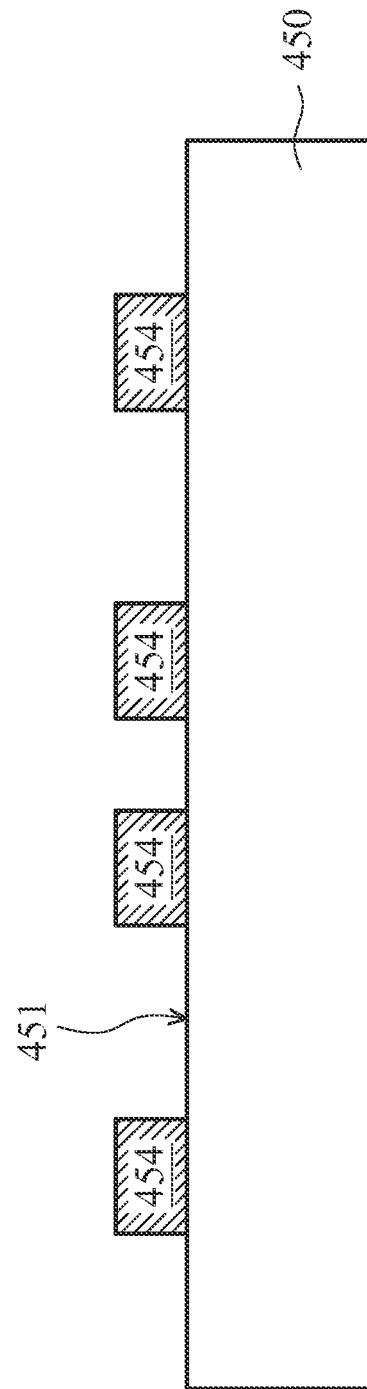


FIG. 6b

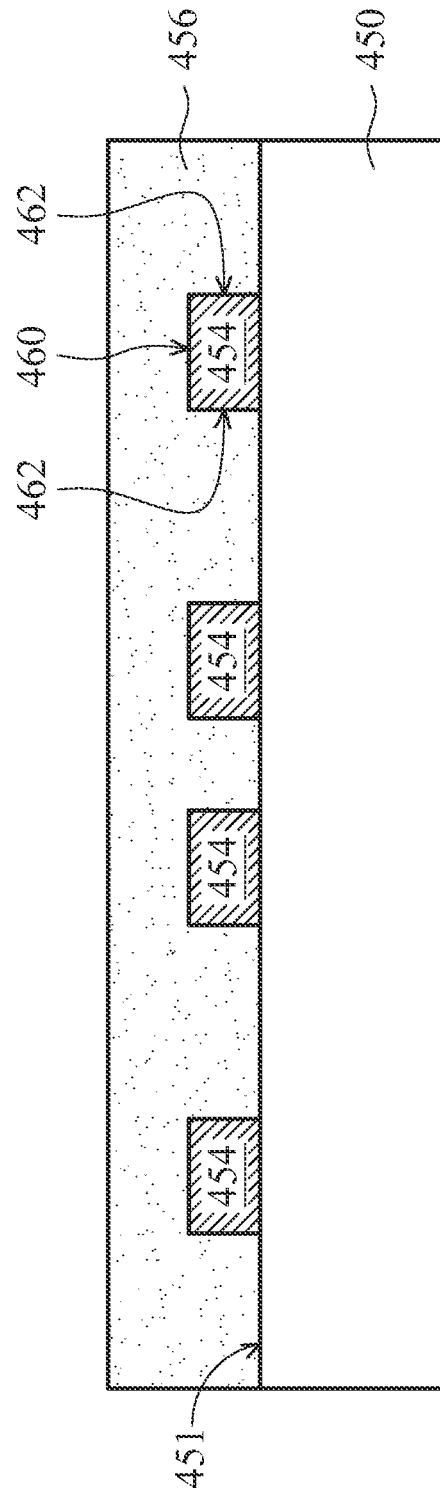


FIG. 6c

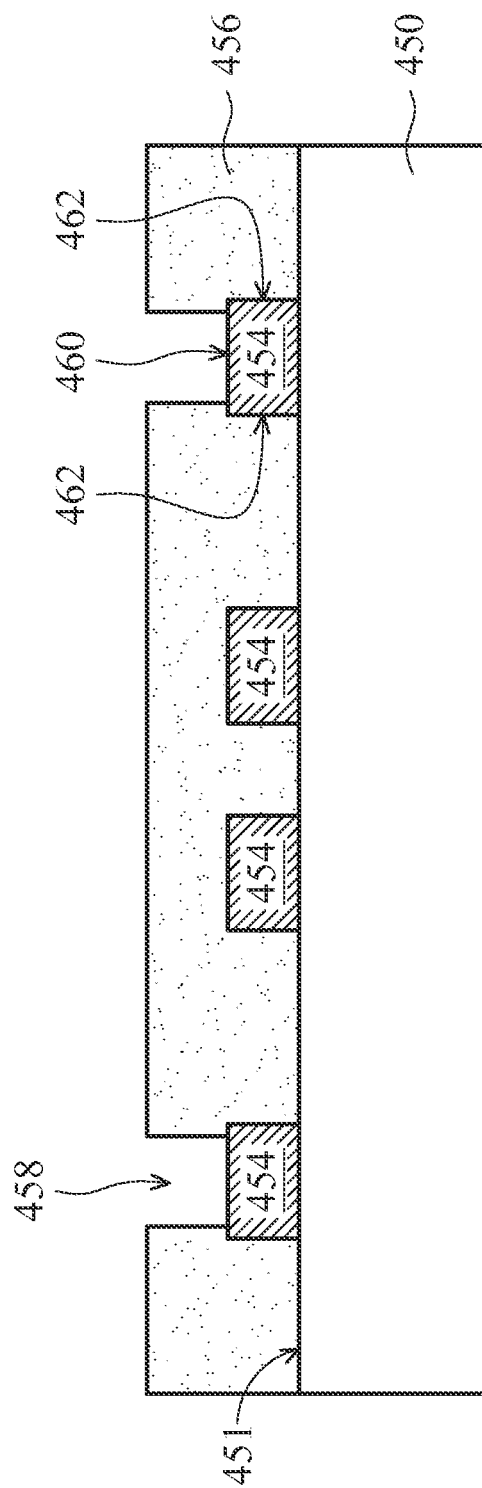


FIG. 6d

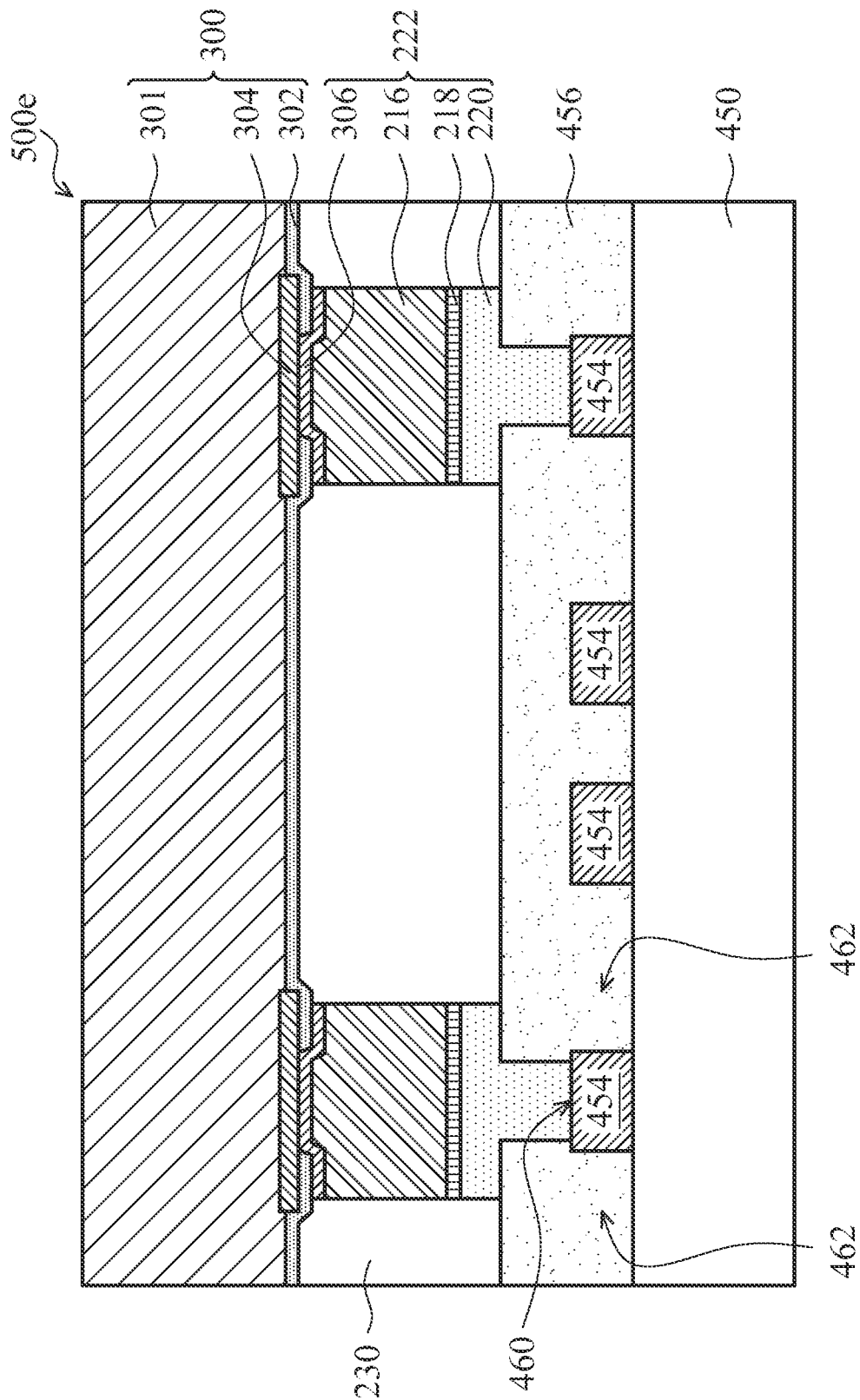


FIG. 66

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## SEMICONDUCTOR PACKAGE AND METHOD FOR FABRICATING BASE FOR SEMICONDUCTOR PACKAGE

### CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 61/677,835, filed on Jul. 31, 2012, the entirety of which is incorporated by reference herein.

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

#### 1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a semiconductor package and a method for fabricating a base for a semiconductor package, and in particular, to a base for a high density semiconductor package.

#### 2. Description of the Related Art

In order to ensure miniaturization and multi-functionality of electronic products or communication devices, semiconductor packages are desired to be small in size, to support multi-pin connection, to support high speeds, and to support high functionality. The demand for increasing Input-Output (I/O) pin counts and high-performance ICs has led to the development of flip chip packages.

Flip-chip technology uses bumps on a chip to interconnect to a package substrate. The flip-chip is bonded face down to the package substrate through the shortest path. The technology used can be applied not only to a single-chip package, but also to higher or integrated levels of packaging in which the packages are larger and packaged with more sophisticated substrates that accommodate several chips to form larger functional units. The flip-chip technique, using an area array, can achieve a high density interconnection with devices and a very low inductance interconnection with packaging. However, this requires printed circuit board (PCB) fabricators to minimize line widths and space or to develop direct chip attach (DCA) semiconductors. Accordingly, the increased amount of input/output connections of a multi-functional flip-chip package may induce thermal electrical problems, for example, problems with heat dissipation, cross talk, signal propagation delay, electromagnetic interference for RF circuits, etc. The thermal electrical problems may affect the reliability and quality of products.

Thus, a novel high-density flip chip package and a printed circuit board for a high-density flip chip package are desirable.

### BRIEF SUMMARY OF INVENTION

A semiconductor package and a method for fabricating a base for a semiconductor package are provided. An exemplary embodiment of a semiconductor package includes a conductive trace embedded in a base. A semiconductor device is mounted on the conductive trace via a conductive structure.

Another exemplary embodiment of a semiconductor package includes a conductive trace, having a bottom surface and at least a portion of a sidewall connected to a base. A semiconductor device is mounted on the conductive trace via a conductive structure.

An exemplary embodiment of a method for fabricating a base for a semiconductor package includes providing a carrier with conductive seed layers on a top surface and a bottom surface of the carrier. First conductive traces are respectively formed on the top surface and the bottom surface of the carrier, connecting to the conductive seed layers. A first base

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material layer and a second base material layer are respectively laminated on the top surface and the bottom surface of the carrier, covering the first conductive traces. Second conductive traces are respectively formed on first surfaces of the first base material layer and the second base material layer, wherein the first surfaces of the first base material layer and the second base material layer are respectively away from the top surface and the bottom surface of the carrier. The first base material layer with the first and second conductive traces thereon and the second base material layer with the first and second conductive traces thereon are separated from the carrier to form a first base and a second base.

Another exemplary embodiment of a method for fabricating a semiconductor package includes providing a base, forming a conductive trace on the base, further forming an additional insulation material on the base, and further defining patterns upon the additional insulation material, wherein the pattern is formed on at least one conductive trace.

A detailed description is given in the following embodiments with reference to the accompanying drawings.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

The invention can be more fully understood by reading the subsequent detailed description and examples with references made to the accompanying drawings, wherein:

FIGS. 1 to 4 show cross sections of various exemplary embodiments of a semiconductor package of the invention.

FIGS. 5a to 5e are cross sections showing one exemplary embodiment of a method for fabricating a base for a semiconductor package of the invention.

FIGS. 6a to 6e are cross sections showing another exemplary embodiment of a method for fabricating a semiconductor package of the invention.

### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF INVENTION

The following description is a mode for carrying out the invention. This description is made for the purpose of illustrating the general principles of the invention and should not be taken in a limiting sense. The scope of the invention is best determined by reference to the appended claims. Wherever possible, the same reference numbers are used in the drawings and the descriptions to refer the same or like parts.

The present invention will be described with respect to particular embodiments and with reference to certain drawings, but the invention is not limited thereto and is only limited by the claims. The drawings described are only schematic and are non-limiting. In the drawings, the size of some of the elements may be exaggerated and not drawn to scale for illustrative purposes. The dimensions and the relative dimensions do not correspond to actual dimensions to practice of the invention.

FIGS. 1 to 4 show cross sections of various exemplary embodiments of a semiconductor package of the invention. In this embodiment, the semiconductor package can be a flip chip package using conductive structures, for example, copper pillar bumps, connecting a semiconductor device to a base. Alternatively, the semiconductor package can be a package using wire bonding technology to connect a semiconductor device to a base. FIG. 1 shows a partial cross section of one exemplary embodiment of a semiconductor package 500a of the invention. Please refer to FIG. 1, wherein the semiconductor package 500a comprises a base 200 having a device attach surface 214. In one embodiment, the base 200, for example, a printed circuit board (PCB), may be formed of polypropylene (PP). It should be also noted that the base 200



can be a single layer or a multilayer structure. A plurality of conductive traces **202a** is embedded in the base **200**. In one embodiment, the conductive traces **202a** may comprise signal trace segments or ground trace segments, which are used for input/output (I/O) connections of a semiconductor device **300** mounted directly onto the base **200**. Therefore, each of the conductive traces **202a** has a portion serving as a pad region of the base **200**. In this embodiment, the conductive traces **202a** are designed to have a width which is larger than 5  $\mu\text{m}$ . However, it should be noted that there is no limitation on the width of the conductive traces. For different designs, the width of the conductive traces can be smaller than 5  $\mu\text{m}$  if required.

A semiconductor device **300** is mounted on the device attach surface **214** of the base **200** with an active surface of the semiconductor device **300** facing the base **200** by a bonding process. In one embodiment, the semiconductor device **300** may comprise a die, a passive component, a package or a wafer level package. In this embodiment, the semiconductor device **300** is a flip chip package. A circuitry of the semiconductor device **300** is disposed on the active surface, and metal pads **304** are disposed on a top of the circuitry. The circuitry of the semiconductor device **300** is interconnected to the circuitry of the base **200** via a plurality of conductive structures **222** disposed on the active surface of the semiconductor device **300**. However, it should be noted that the conductive structures **222** shown in FIG. 1 is only an example and is not a limitation to the present invention.

As shown in FIG. 1, the semiconductor device **300** may include a body **301**, metal pads **304** overlying the semiconductor body **301**, and an insulation layer **302** covering the metal pads **304**. In this embodiment, the semiconductor body **301** may include but is not limited to a semiconductor substrate, circuit elements fabricated on the main surface of the semiconductor substrate, inter-layer dielectric (ILD) layers and an interconnection structure. In one embodiment, the interconnection structure may comprise a plurality of metal layers, a plurality of dielectric layers alternatively laminated with the metal layers and a plurality of vias formed through the dielectric layers on the semiconductor substrate. The metal pads **304** comprise the topmost metal layer of the metal layers of the interconnection structure. In one embodiment, the insulation layer **302** may be a single layer structure or a multilayer structure, and the insulation layer **302** may comprise but is not limited to silicon nitride, silicon oxide, silicon oxynitride, polyimide or any combination thereof. Also, the insulation layer **302** may have functions of stress buffering and insulation. In one embodiment, the metal pad **304** may comprise but is not limited to aluminum, copper or alloys thereof. A plurality of openings can be formed in the insulation layer **302**. Each of the openings exposes at least a portion of one of the metal pads **304**.

As shown in FIG. 1, the conductive structure **222** may comprise a conductive bump structure such as a copper bump or a solder bump structure, a conductive wire structure, or a conductive paste structure. In this embodiment, the conductive structure **222** may be a copper bump structure composed of a metal stack comprising a UBM (under bump metallurgy) layer **306**, a copper layer **216** such as a plated copper layer, a conductive buffer layer **218**, and a solder cap **220**. In one embodiment, the UBM layer **306** can be formed on the exposed metal pads **304** within the openings by a deposition method such as a sputtering or plating method and a subsequent anisotropic etching process. The anisotropic etching process is performed after forming conductive pillars. The UBM layer **306** may also extend onto a top surface of the insulation layer **302**. In this embodiment, the UBM layer **306**

may comprise titanium, copper or a combination thereof. A copper layer **216** such as an electroplated copper layer can be formed on the UBM layer **306**. The opening can be filled with the copper layer **216** and the UBM layer **306**, and the copper layer **216** and the UBM layer **306** within the opening may form an integral plug of the conductive structure **222**. A formation position of the copper layer **216** is defined by a dry film photoresist or liquid photoresist patterns (not shown).

A solder cap **220** can be formed on the copper layer **216** by electroplating a solder with a patterned photoresist layer or by a screen printing process and a subsequent solder re-flow process. A conductive buffer layer **218** formed of Ni may be formed between the copper layer **216** and the solder cap **220** by an electroplating method. The conductive buffer layer **218** may serve as a seed layer, adhesion layer and barrier layer for the solder cap **220** formed thereon. In this embodiment, the conductive structure **222**, such as a conductive pillar structure, is used as a solder joint for the metal pad **304**, which transmits input/output (I/O), ground or power signals of the semiconductor device **300** formed thereon. Therefore, the copper layer **216** of the conductive structure **222** may help to increase the mechanical strength of the bump structure. In one embodiment, an underfill material or the underfill **230** can be introduced into the gap between the semiconductor device **300** and the base **200**. In one embodiment, the underfill **230** may comprise a capillary underfill (CUF), molded underfill (MUF) or a combination thereof.

In one embodiment, the conductive traces may have a top surface disposed above, below or aligned to a surface of the base to improve routing ability for high-density semiconductor packages. As shown in FIG. 1, the conductive traces **202a** have top surfaces **212a** disposed below a device attach surface **214** of the base **200**. That is to say, a bottom surface **206a** and at least a portion of a sidewall **204a** of the conductive trace **202a** are designed to be connected to the base **200**. In this embodiment, the solder cap **220** of the conductive structure **222** is disposed to contact with a portion of the base **200** and to connect to a top surface **212a** of the conductive trace **202a** only. Due to the top surfaces of the conductive traces being recessed from the device attach surface **214** of the base **200**, the bump-to-trace space is increased and the problem of bump-to-trace bridging can be effectively avoided.

FIG. 2 shows a partial cross section of another exemplary embodiment of a semiconductor package **500b** of the invention. Elements of the embodiments that are the same or similar as those previously described with reference to FIG. 1 are hereinafter not repeated for brevity. In this embodiment, conductive traces **202b** of the semiconductor package **500b** embedded in the base **200** may have a top surface **212b** designed to be aligned to a device attach surface **214** of the base **200** to improve routing ability for high-density semiconductor packages. That is to say, a bottom surface **206b** and a sidewall **204b** of the conductive trace **202b** are designed to be fully connected to the base **200**. Therefore, the solder cap **220** of the conductive structure **222** is disposed on the device attach surface **214** of the base **200**, contacting the top surface **212b** of the conductive trace **202b** only.

FIG. 3 shows a partial cross section of yet another exemplary embodiment of a semiconductor package **500c** of the invention. Elements of the embodiments that are the same or similar as those previously described with reference to FIGS. 1 and 2, are hereinafter not repeated for brevity. In this embodiment, conductive traces **202c** of the semiconductor package **500c** embedded in the base **200** may have a top surface **212c** designed above a device attach surface **214** of the base **200** to improve routing ability for high-density semiconductor packages. That is to say, a bottom surface **206c** and

only a portion of a sidewall **204c** of the conductive trace **202c** are designed to be connected to the base **200**. Therefore, the solder cap **220** of the conductive structure **222** is disposed on the device attach surface **214** of the base **200**, wrapping a top surface **212c** and only a portion of the sidewall **204c** of the conductive trace **202c**.

FIG. 4 shows a partial cross section of still another exemplary embodiment of a semiconductor package **500d** of the invention. Elements of the embodiments that are the same or similar as those previously described with reference to FIGS. 1-3, are hereinafter not repeated for brevity. In one embodiment, the base may comprise a single layer structure as shown in FIGS. 1-3. Alternatively, the base may comprise a multilayer structure. In this embodiment, conductive traces **202d** of the semiconductor package **500d** embedded in the base portion **200a** may have a top surface **212d** designed to be aligned to a surface **214** of the base portion **200a** to improve routing ability for high-density semiconductor packages. That is to say, a bottom surface **206d** and a sidewall **204d** of the conductive trace **202d** are designed to be connected to the base portion **200a**. Also, an insulation layer **208** having openings **210** is disposed on the base portion **200a**. The insulation layer **208** is disposed above the device attach surface **214** of the conductive trace **202d**. In this embodiment, the base portion **200a** and the insulation layer **208** collectively serve as a multilayer base. As shown in FIG. 4, the conductive traces **202d** are exposed within the openings **210**. Therefore, the solder cap **220** of the conductive structure **222** is formed through a portion of the insulation layer **208**, contacting a top surface **212d** of the conductive trace **202d** only. It should be noted that it is not necessary for the insulation layer **208** to align with the sidewall **204d** of the conductive traces **202d**. Instead, it can be designed to be distanced outward or inward from the sidewall **204d** of the conductive traces **202d** as shown in FIG. 4.

FIGS. 5a to 5d are cross sections showing one exemplary embodiment of a method for fabricating two bases **200c** and **200d** for a semiconductor package of the invention. In this embodiment, the method for fabricating bases for a semiconductor package is also called a double-sided base fabricating process. Elements of the embodiments that are the same or similar as those previously described with reference to FIGS. 1-4, are hereinafter not repeated for brevity. As shown in FIG. 5a, a carrier **400** with conductive seed layers **402a** and **402b** on a top surface **401** and a bottom surface **403** is provided. In one embodiment, the carrier **400** may comprise FR4 glass epoxy or stainless steel. Also, the conductive seed layers **402a** and **402b** are used as seed layers for subsequently formed interconnection conductive traces of bases on the top surface **401** and the bottom surface **403** of the carrier **400**. In one embodiment, the conductive seed layers **402a** and **402b** may comprise copper.

Next, as shown in FIG. 5b, first conductive traces **404a** and **404b** are respectively formed on the top surface **401** and the bottom surface **403** of the carrier **400**. Bottom portions of the first conductive traces **404a** and **404b** connect to top portions of the conductive seed layers **402a** and **402b**. In one embodiment, the first conductive traces **404a** and **404b** may be formed by a plating process and an anisotropic etching process. The plating process and the anisotropic etching process are simultaneously performed on the top surface **401** and the bottom surface **403** of the carrier **400**. In one embodiment, the plating process may comprise an electrical plating process. In one embodiment, the first conductive traces **404a** and **404b** may comprise copper. In one embodiment, the first conductive traces **404a** and **404b** are designed to have a width which is larger than 5  $\mu\text{m}$ . However, it should be noted that there is

no limitation on the width of the conductive traces. For different designs, the width of the conductive traces can be smaller than 5  $\mu\text{m}$  if required. In this embodiment, the anisotropic etching process may precisely control the width of the first conductive traces **404a** and **404b**.

Next, as shown in FIG. 5c, a laminating process is performed to respectively dispose a first base material layer **406a** and a second base material layer **406b** on the top surface **401** and the bottom surface **403** of the carrier **400**, wherein the first base material layer **406a** and a second base material layer **406b** respectively cover the first conductive traces **404a** and **404b**. In this embodiment, the laminating process of the first base material layer **406a** and the second base material layer **406b** is simultaneously performed on the top surface **401** and the bottom surface **403** of the carrier **400**. In one embodiment, the first base material layer **406a** and the second base material layer **406b** may comprise polypropylene (PP).

Next, please refer to FIG. 5c again, wherein a drilling process is performed to form openings (not shown) through the first base material layer **406a** and the second base material layer **406b** to define the formation positions of subsequently formed vias **408a** and **408b**. In one embodiment, the drilling process may comprise a laser drilling process, an etching drilling process or a mechanical drilling process. Next, a plating process is performed to fill a conductive material into the openings to form vias **408a** and **408b** for interconnecting the first conductive traces **404a** and **404b** to subsequent second conductive traces **410a** and **410b**. In this embodiment, the drilling process and the plating process are simultaneously performed on the first base material layer **406a** and the second base material layer **406b**, respectively.

Next, please refer to FIG. 5c again, wherein a plurality of second conductive traces **410a** and **410b** are respectively formed on a first surface **412** of the first base material layer **406a** and a first surface **414** of the second base material layer **406b**. As shown in FIG. 5c, the first surface **412** of the first base material layer **406a** and the first surface **414** of the second base material layer **406b** are respectively away from the top surface **401** and the bottom surface **403** of the carrier **400**. The second conductive traces **410a** and **410b** are formed by a plating process and an anisotropic etching process. The plating process and the anisotropic etching process are simultaneously performed on the first surface **412** of the first base material layer **406a** and the first surface **414** of the second base material layer **406b**. In one embodiment, the plating process may comprise an electrical plating process. In one embodiment, the second conductive traces **410a** and **410b** may comprise copper. In one embodiment, the second conductive traces **410a** and **410b** are designed to have a width which is larger than 5  $\mu\text{m}$ . However, it should be noted that there is no limitation on the width of the conductive traces. For different designs, the width of the conductive traces can be smaller than 5  $\mu\text{m}$  if required. In this embodiment, the anisotropic etching process may precisely control the width of the second conductive traces **410a** and **410b**.

Next, as shown in FIG. 5d, the first base material layer **406a** with the first and second conductive traces **404a** and **410a** thereon and the second base material layer **406b** with the first and second conductive traces **404b** and **410b** thereon are respectively separated from the top surface **401** and the bottom surface **403** of the carrier **400** to form a first base **200c** and a second base **200d** which are separated from each other. Next, as shown in FIG. 5d again, the conductive seed layers **402a** and **402b** are removed from the first base **200c** and the second base **200d**, respectively.

As shown in FIGS. 5d and 5e, the first conductive traces **404a** and **404b** are aligned to second surfaces **416** and **418** of

the of the first and second bases **200c** and **200d**, which are respectively opposite to the first surfaces **412** and **414**. In this embodiment, the first base **200c** and the second base **200d** are simultaneously fabricated on opposite surfaces (the top surface **401** and the bottom surface **403**) by the double-sided base fabricating process.

Alternatively, two passivation or insulation layers (not shown) having openings may be optionally formed respectively on a second surface **416** of the first base **200c** and the second surface **418** of the second base **200d** after the separation of the first base **200c** and the second base **200d** as shown in FIGS. **5d** and **5e**. In this embodiment, the first conductive traces **404a** and **404b** of the first and second bases **200c** and **200d** are exposed within the opening. Positions of the insulation layer with openings and the first conductive traces **404a/404b** as shown in FIG. **5d/5e** can be similar to the insulation layer **208** with openings **210** and the conductive traces **202d** as shown in FIG. **4**. Also, in this embodiment, the first base **200a/second base 200b** and the insulation layer thereon collectively serve as a multilayer base.

FIGS. **6a** to **6e** are cross sections showing another exemplary embodiment of a method for making a semiconductor package of the invention. Also, FIG. **6e** shows a cross section of another exemplary embodiment of a semiconductor package **500e** of the invention. Elements of the embodiments that are the same or similar as those previously described with reference to FIGS. **1-4** and **5a-5e**, are hereinafter not repeated for brevity. Alternatively, the base may have a multilayer structure. As shown in FIG. **6a**, a base **450** with a top surface **451** is provided. Next, as shown in FIG. **6b**, at least one conductive trace **454** is formed on the top surface **451** of the base **450**. In one embodiment, the conductive trace **454** may be formed by a plating process and an anisotropic etching process. In one embodiment, the plating process may comprise an electrical plating process. In one embodiment, the conductive trace **454** may comprise copper. In one embodiment, the conductive trace **454** is designed to have a width which is larger than 5  $\mu\text{m}$ . However, it should be noted that there is no limitation on the width of the conductive traces. For different designs, the width of the conductive traces can be smaller than 5  $\mu\text{m}$  if required. In this embodiment, the anisotropic etching process may precisely control the width of the conductive trace **454**.

Next, as shown in FIG. **6c**, a laminating process is performed to respectively dispose an additional insulation material **456** on the top surface **451** of the base **450**. Also, the additional insulation material **456** covers a top surface **460** and sidewalls **462** of the conductive trace **454**.

Next, please refer to FIG. **6d**, wherein a drilling process is performed to form at least one opening **458** through the additional insulation material **456** to define formation of a position of a subsequently formed conductive structure, for example, a copper bump structure or a solder bump structure. In one embodiment, the drilling process may comprise a laser drilling process, an etching drilling process or a mechanical drilling process. In this embodiment, the top surface **460** of the conductive trace **454** is exposed within the opening **458** of the additional insulation material **456**.

Next, as shown in FIG. **6e**, a bonding process is performed to mount a semiconductor device **300** on the base **450** through the conductive structure **222**. Elements of the semiconductor device **300** and the conductive structure **222** that are the same or similar as those previously described with reference to FIGS. **1-4**, are hereinafter not repeated for brevity. After the bonding process, the conductive structures **222** are disposed through the opening **458** of the additional insulation material **456**, contacting to the top surface **460** of the conductive trace

**454** only. Next, an underfill material or the underfill **230** can be introduced into the gap between the semiconductor device **300** and the additional insulation material **456**. In one embodiment, the underfill **230** may comprise a capillary underfill (CUF), molded underfill (MUF) or a combination thereof. Finally, the base **450**, the additional insulation material **456**, the semiconductor device **300**, the conductive trace **454**, and the conductive structure **222** collectively form a semiconductor package **500e**.

Exemplary embodiments provide a semiconductor package. The semiconductor package is designed to comprise conductive trace embedded in a base, for example, a print circuit board (PCB). The conductive traces may have a top surface disposed above, below or aligned to a surface of the base to improve routing ability for high-density semiconductor packages. Also, the conductive traces are designed to have a width which is larger than 5  $\mu\text{m}$ . Further, the base may comprise a single layer structure or a multilayer structure. Exemplary embodiments also provide a method for fabricating a base for a semiconductor package. In one embodiment, the method can fabricate two bases on two sides of a carrier simultaneously. Also, the conductive traces may be embedded in the base. Further, the conductive trace may be formed by a plating process and an anisotropic etching process, and the anisotropic etching process may precisely control the width of the conductive trace. Alternatively, the method can fabricate a base comprising a single layer structure or a multilayer structure to improve design capability.

While the invention has been described by way of example and in terms of the preferred embodiments, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited to the disclosed embodiments. On the contrary, it is intended to cover various modifications and similar arrangements (as would be apparent to those skilled in the art). Therefore, the scope of the appended claims should be accorded the broadest interpretation so as to encompass all such modifications and similar arrangements.

What is claimed is:

1. A method for fabricating a base for a semiconductor package, comprising:
  - providing a carrier with conductive seed layers on a top surface and a bottom surface of the carrier;
  - forming first conductive traces respectively on the conductive seed layers;
  - performing a laminating process to respectively dispose a first base material layer and a second base material layer on the conductive seed layers, covering the first conductive traces;
  - forming second conductive traces respectively on first surfaces of the first base material layer and the second base material layer, wherein the first surfaces of the first base material layer and the second base material layer are respectively away from the top surface and the bottom surface of the carrier; and
  - separating the first base material layer containing the first and second conductive traces thereon and the second base material layer containing the first and second conductive traces thereon from the carrier to form a first base and a second base.
2. The method for fabricating a base for a semiconductor package as claimed in claim 1, wherein the first conductive traces and the second conductive traces are formed by a plating process and an anisotropic etching process.
3. The method for fabricating a base for a semiconductor package as claimed in claim 1, further comprising:
  - removing conductive seed layers from the first base and the second base.

4. The method for fabricating a base for a semiconductor package as claimed in claim 1, further comprising:

forming an insulation layer having openings on each of the first and second bases, wherein the first conductive traces of each of the first and second bases are exposed within the openings. 5

5. The method for fabricating a base for a semiconductor package as claimed in claim 1, wherein the first conductive traces of the first and second bases are aligned to second surfaces of the of the first and second bases, and wherein the second surfaces are respectively opposite to the first surfaces of the first and second bases. 10

6. The method for fabricating a base for a semiconductor package as claimed in claim 1, wherein the first conductive traces have a width which is larger than 5  $\mu\text{m}$ . 15

7. The method for fabricating a base for a semiconductor package as claimed in claim 1, further comprising:

performing a drilling process to form openings through the first base material layer and the second base material layer; and 20

performing a plating process to fill a conductive material into the opening to form a via for interconnecting the first conductive traces to the second conductive traces, before forming the second conductive traces. 25

8. The method for fabricating a base for a semiconductor package as claimed in claim 7, wherein the drilling process comprises a laser drilling process, an etching drilling process or a mechanical drilling process, and the plating process comprises an electrical plating process. 30

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